

The Knoxville Independent

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Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NESBIT

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And oh, how much it hides—
Your land and my land—secure within its folds!
Your heart and my heart beat together at the right;
See blood and soul and color, red and blue and white.
The one Flag—the great Flag—the Flag for me and you—
Glad that all are beside—the red and white and blue.

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And how it fits me—
In your land and my land and half a world away!
Red and blue and white—the stripes forever gleam;
See how white and red and blue—the good forefathers' dream.

Red and blue and white, with stars to gleam bright—
The glorious golden of the day; a shiner through the night.

YOUR Flag and my Flag! To every star and stripe
The dream that is ours to live and fight;
Your Flag and my Flag—a blessing in the day;
Your hope and my hope—it never hid a lie!
Home land and far land and half the world around,
Old Glory bears our glad salute and ripples to the sound!



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"We men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

HITS AT INDUSTRIAL SLAVERY

Minimum Wage Bill Recognized as a Step to Make the World "Safe for Democracy."

It is encouraging to learn that at the hearing before a congressional committee no opposition to the minimum wage bill was offered by merchants in the District of Columbia.

Working for less than a minimum wage is the worst form of industrial slavery, and it is our imperative duty today to centralize and concentrate our utmost energies upon the wiping out of this slavery, and the emancipation of those it holds in bondage. Let this world be made safe for democracy first by giving to its working women what is theirs by right divine—the means to live decently. They can then be in a position to uphold decency, so that when our men return from the battlefield they will find us standing for what is right and true, for all the principles for which they went to fight, thus insuring to our country a thrifty, prosperous and contented future generation.

High Wages in Italy.

Women's labor in Italy has doubled in price during the last six months, partly due to the employment given by the government to women in factories directed by the war department or manufacturing materials for it. In order to be sure of employment a woman or girl must have a husband, father, son or brother at the front. Their lowest pay is seven lire per day, or two to four lire above men's wages paid before the war. Many earn double this sum by overtime. The wage is not now considered unusual because in the same factories skilled men workers earn as much as 100 lire per day, a sum once equivalent to \$20 and before the war the average monthly pay of a bookkeeper.

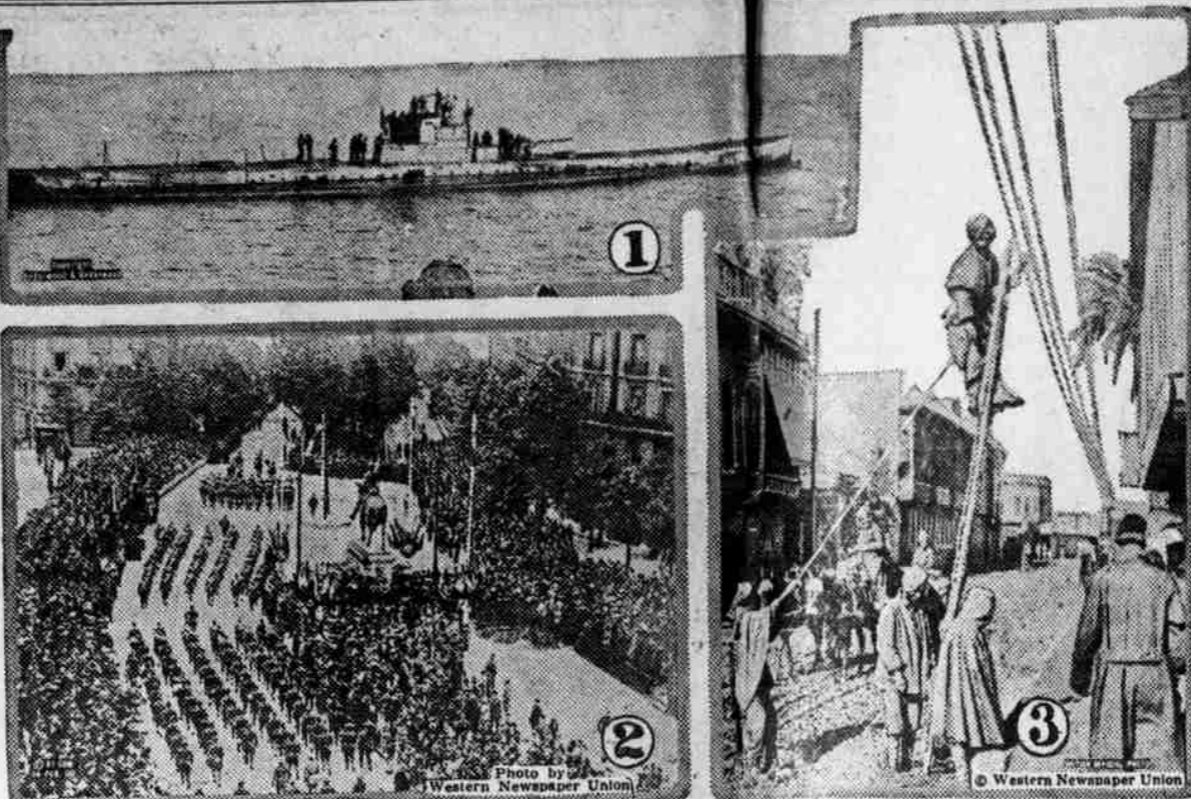
Average Wages in New York.

A new record of \$19.91 in the average weekly earnings of workers in New York was established in May. This is a wage gain of \$3 over the same month of the preceding year, and better than the wages of 1915 by more than \$7.

The present average income, according to the report of the New York state industrial commission, has kept considerably ahead of the advance in food costs. Since April a year ago wages are 25 per cent higher, while the retail price of food has increased only 7 per cent. The earnings of workers in all branches were 3 per cent higher in May than in April.

Plans Political Party.

The Minnesota Federation of Labor in its thirty-sixth annual session at Virginia, officially threw its hat into the political ring with the passage of a resolution ordering the calling of a caucus in St. Paul, August 24 next, for the organization of a separate labor party and the nomination of a complete state ticket.



1—Remarkable photograph of the big German U-boat which wrecked and stopped the steamship New Amsterdam off the Norway coast. 2—American military bands pass in review at the ceremonies of the renaming of the Avenue du Trocadero, Paris, the Avenue du President Wilson. 3—British soldiers from India repairing New street, one of the principal thoroughfares of Baghdad.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

Germany's Strongest Bases in Picardy Are Occupied by the Allied Armies.

NOYON TAKEN BY FRENCH

British, Advancing Along the Scarpe, Cross Hindenburg Line—Desperate Resistance of the Huns Is Unavailing—American Man-Power Bill Passed.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.
Croisilles, Bullecourt, Bray, Hebecourt, Chaumes, Gommecourt, Nesle, Roye, Noyon, Chavigny—one after another the German strongholds in Picardy, all down the line from Arras to Soissons, fell into the hands of the allies last week. The redoubtable Hindenburg line was broken through at various points, and so menaced at others that it was in a fair way to become untenable, even before the retreating Huns could reach it. East of

the British line turned its right flank, and the French, passing through Nesle, threatened it farther south.

Astride the Scarpe and the Somme, Field Marshal Haig's armies moved steadily if slowly toward the east, never giving the enemy an instant's rest, relentlessly pushing him back in the direction of Cambrai, Peronne and St. Quentin. In the midst of furious rainstorms the British fought unceasingly and tirelessly to overcome the desperate resistance put up by the Germans. The battle developed and spread day by day until it became one of the greatest conflicts of the war. In these regions, as elsewhere, the Germans sought to stem the advance mainly by innumerable machine guns. The crews of these, left to fight while the main bodies of the troops continued their retirement, did fight, and to the death. The Hun infantry in many cases showed the greatest reluctance to attack, sometimes flatly refusing to obey the orders of their commanders.

By the end of the week the British had Peronne under their guns and the Huns were falling back to the river crossings there and at Brie. Farther north, Bapaume was taken on Thursday and Haig's forces had pushed far beyond it on the north. Having crossed the Hindenburg line, they were threatening the Queant-Drocourt support line. Perhaps the most important effect of their advance along the Scarpe was that it menaced the group of converging railway lines that are vital to the enemy in handling men from the Belgian and northwestern French fronts.

During the week the British took something like 30,000 prisoners and more than 100 guns.

The severest blow to the Germans was the capture of Noyon on Thursday by the French troops of General Humbert. The city, which had been practically enveloped for a week or more, was powerfully defended by the Germans, who had counted on making it the pivot of their line to the north. Its southern and western outskirts were full of strongly entrenched machine-gun positions. The French were not to be denied, however. Noyon is a great highway center and its taking opens the way for the French to drive the Germans back to the St. Gobain forest, La Fere and maybe St. Quentin. The intervening terrain is such that the enemy could scarcely hope to make a stand there.

The three French armies under Humbert, Debeney and Mangin gave a splendid display of teamwork in their advances on both sides of the Oise. Mangin's men crossed the river and took Morlincourt while Humbert was outflanking Noyon from the west and south, and the Huns had the choice of retreating or being captured. On the left the First army occupied Quenoy wood, a strongly fortified position which the enemy tried hard to hold because it is a dominating point.

On Tuesday the French had captured Roye, one of the important Ger-

man bases, but as the end in departing left it full of mud and gas it could not be utilized by the French. However, they didn't need for they pushed ahead so resolutely that the next day they passed thru Nesle, and on Thursday they were at Ham, only 12 miles from St. Quentin. In their retreat there the Huns three complete munition trails which proved they were in some of a hurry. This drive on Ham was a big salient in the German lines rendered the enemy's situation in the entire front more desperate ever.

South of the Oise General Mangin made use of some American tanks in his attacks on the salient of Soissons. He was aiming at the heights at the western end of the Chemin des Dames, and decided progress he made imperiled German positions both to the east and to the west. At Juvigny on Ailette, too, the Americans came action, helping the French to repel heavy attacks.

Along the Vesle the Amos had some severe fighting during week. They attacked Bazoches, a foothold there and clung to it at the same time the Huns at Fismette in force and could the Yankees to fall back. Enemy, however, was not permitted cross the river. This little reveals not considered by General Pershing to be of especial importance.

Over in Germany the effects of Marshal Foch's successes became more apparent daily. The press and certain emissaries of Hindenburg and Ludendorff endeavored to explain away the German defeats or to minimize them, but the murmurs of the people grew louder. Their confidence in final victory is waning rapidly, despite the pan-German organs, which violently prod the faint-hearted. Dispatches from neutral sources indicate that Berlin will soon launch another peace offensive, offering to give up Belgium and northern France. It is against just such an illusory proposition that the wise men of the allies are warning the people. Nothing would suit Germany better just now than a peace on such a basis; but nothing should or will suit the allied nations except a peace dictated by themselves after the military power of the Hun has been utterly broken. The peace of compromise, leaving Germany the power to make a new and more terrible war in future, is sure to receive the support of the influences in the country that are controlled by the insidious German propaganda, and it is against this that America must especially guard itself.

Spain's threat to seize interned German shipping to compensate for Spanish losses by submarine warfare had its effect in Berlin, for though the German government did not yield entirely, it made it plain that it wanted no more countries added to the list of its enemies. While the discussion was going on, however, another Spanish vessel was torpedoed, and the situation became yet more critical.

Indirect advices from Austria-Hungary emphasize the desperate internal condition of that empire. The Bohemians appear to be on the edge of organized revolt, and they would receive the support of the Slovaks. Austria and Hungary are in a perpetual quarrel. The former has now forbidden the export of pharmaceutical supplies to Hungary, and the latter has retaliated by ordering that its food supplies shall go only to Hungary and the army.

After a slight set-back, the cause of the allies in Siberia and Russia proper made good progress during the week. At first the bolsheviks forced the allies on the Ussuri front to retire, but re-enforcements came up, including Japanese and American troops, and the satisfactory conditions were re-established in quick order. The bold attempt of General Horvath, self-styled dictator of Siberia to execute a coup d'etat and gain control of all the Russian military forces in the far East was blocked by the allies, whose representatives at Vladivostok informed General Pleshkoff, Horvath's emissary, that the allied nations would countenance no government not in accord with the wishes of the people.

Meanwhile the allied expedition was strengthened by the arrival of more Americans, and Italy announced it would send a regiment there. The Japanese forces took control of the Manchurian border, China having withdrawn her objections. The Japanese engaged the bolsheviks near Dauria, and General Semenov, anti-bolshevik leader of Cossacks, crossed the Siberian border and captured Martsievsk station.

In the "Country of the North" the fighting of late has been in favor of the Russo-allied troops. The bolshevik river flotilla, which caused them some trouble, has been dispersed and the Red guards have surrendered the town of Shenskursk, south of Archangel, the last place of any size held by them in the region.

News from the far East is likely to be rather scanty in the future, for its dissemination has been taken in charge by the Japanese, and they are notoriously close-mouthed concerning military operations.

Reports from Albania have not been very satisfactory lately. The Austrians "came back" hard at the Franco-Italian forces and compelled them to retire somewhat, retaking the town of Berat. Later in the week the allies defeated the Austrians in two battles. On the Italian front there was not a great deal doing, but the allies made several successful raids and repulsed enemy attacks. American airmen in Italy raided the big Austrian naval base at Pola, on the Adriatic.

Both house and senate passed the man-power bill making the draft age limits eighteen to forty-five inclusive. Each body inserted its own amendments, but most of these went by the board in the conference. The most important of these was the senate anti-strike clause. The house conferees, led by Dent, absolutely refused to accept this, and rather than risk delay, the senate conferees consented to sacrifice the amendment. One new provision in the measure which will be welcomed by all officers is that the government shall furnish uniforms and equipment to officers at cost.

Continuing its efforts to clear up the muddled aircraft production situation, and at the same time evading the demand for the creation of a separate department of aeronautics, the administration made John D. Ryan an assistant secretary of war and director of the air service. In starting on his new work, Mr. Ryan made no boasts or promises of what he would accomplish, but said he hoped order would soon be established in the airplane branch and that quantity production of military planes would be accomplished. The De Havilland 4's improved to meet all objections, he said, are now being turned out rapidly and orders for the Liberty 12 motor have been increased from 22,500 to 50,000. Our allies like these engines so well that we cannot keep up with their demands for them.

First Assistant Secretary of War Benedict Crowell has been made director of munitions and given the power to keep our forces supplied with all the munitions they require.

The long-expected shortage of gasoline is developing, and consequently the fuel administration last week requested that for the present all automobiles, motorboats and motorcycles, used for pleasure, be not used on Sundays, in all states east of the Mississippi river. As the gasoline is needed for war purposes, all patriotic owners of cars accepted the request as a command.

Members of congress who have been pacifists and anti-war obstructionists have been having a hard time, to the great satisfaction of all true patriots. The list of those turned down by their constituents already includes Senator Vardaman of Mississippi and Representatives Lundeen of Minnesota, Dillon of South Dakota, Woods of Iowa, McLemore of Texas, Crosser and Gordon of Ohio, Shackelford and Hamlin of Missouri, Kehoe of Florida and Sloan of Nebraska. Last week Cole Bleese, pacifist candidate for the senate in South Carolina, was defeated, and Henry Ford failed to get the Republican nomination in Michigan, though the Democrats did accept him.

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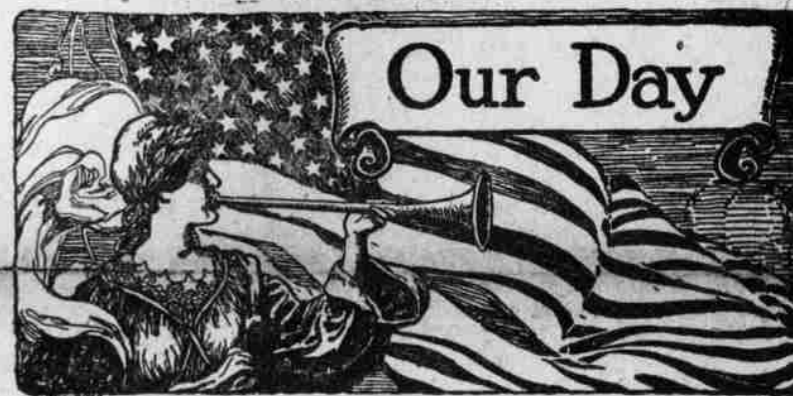
"Made In Europe" No Longer!

Merchants and consumers the country over are quickly picking up the slogan "Made In America."

They see in it more money for America, and that means for themselves.

Friends, learn not only to do without costly imported goods, but to demand home-made goods entirely.

It'll pay you. Join the movement now!



Our Day

by Wilbur D. Nesbitt
Author of
"Your Flag and My Flag"

The banner breaks in glory on the breeze,
The trumpets sing from all their brazen throats
A chorused chant of thrilling harmonies,
The drumbeats throb amid the ringing notes—
An echo, but a growing echo; yes,
An echo that is flung from hill to plain,
An echo that shall never grow the less,
Born from the chord that was not struck in vain.

The diapason of the booming guns
Blends with the shriller sounding of the cheers—
Ah, this had been foreheard by those great ones
Who planned the structure in the former years,
Who dreamed and dared, and gave of wealth and life
That this great nation-song should never cease,
Who blent the surging song of somber strife
With all the after croons of honored peace!

And so today the southland and the north
Clasp hands with their blood-brothered east and west
And in the mighty song their lips send forth
The fullness of our faith is all expressed.
And deeper than the very deepest chord
Are the foundations laid in days ago
When men for hearth and home and manhood warred—
The truths our nation has been builded on.

And higher than the farthest reach of song
That quivers in the bosom of the sky
There flames the flag of faith above the throng—
The flag whose plan and purpose cannot die.
The flag of promise floats from sea to sea,
The bugles shout in answer to the drum
And send a sense of strength to you and me
From days that were, and are, and are to come!



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Send Us Your Job Printings.

Women in Industry.
The war is bringing American women into industry. During the first four months of 1918 some 45,000 women were placed in employment through the United States employment service. It was announced today. Placements are on the increase.

Ingenious Optical Device.
An ingenious optician in Marseilles, France, has invented a cane fitted with lenses and mirrors in such a manner that a user can see over the heads of a crowd in front of him.

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